Murder near Buffalo.

A diabolical murder has been committed in A diabolical murder has been committed in seighborhood of this city. Mr. John Brown, of the sen of Pembroke, started on Monday with his own may for this city, accompanied by his wife and eldest and this morning the dead body of Mr. Brown, with his head beaten in, was found on the plank road set the North Alden Station, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad. His clothes were all torn and his pockets affed. His wife and son are also supposed to have been mardered, nothing having been heard of them or of the tam. Mr. Brown was wealthy, and known to carry casiderable money about him.

The Mails for the Lake Superior Regions The mail for Mackinaw and St. Marie closes at Detroit office on the 26th December at 9 o'clock P.M., and the Lake Superior mails for points above the Sault close on the 30th December at 9 o'clock P.M.

Distressing Calamity.

PHILADELPHIA Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

Last night Abraham Lisk, while proceeding from Little York to Easton, Pa., fell down in the road from fatigue and was found this morningin a dying state from exposure. He was carried to the farm-house of S. Duckworth, whose wife coming suddenly into the room was so shocked at the sight of the unfortunate man that she fell on the floor and died almost instantly. Lisk lived but a few minutes after reaching the house.

The Steamship Union at Charleston

The Stehaship Union at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852.

The U. S. mail steamship Union, Captain R. Adsma, arrived at her wharf in this city at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning) after a very stormy passage.

Marine Disasters, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

A letter from Berlin, Md., dated the 20th inst., says that the brig Atlantic remains tight; most of her cargo is landed and a vessel has been chartered to convey it to Philadelphia. The Atlantic was expected to foot next tide.

vey it to Philadelphia. The Atlantic was expected to float next tide.

The schooner November, from New-Bedford for Norfolk, ran sahore on the 17th, half a mile above where the Atlantic lies. She is an old vessel and will go to pieces. Her sails and rigging are to be sold to morrow.

The wreck of the brig Eliza Palmer, from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, for Dominica, was fell in with by the bark El Dorado, and the crew were taken off and carried into Pernambuco on the 22d ult, whence the El Dorado sailed the same day for Montevideo.

The whaling bark Fanny, from New-Bedford, touched at Pernambuco on the 20th and sailed the same day for the South Pacific.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

the South Pacific.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

The British schooner Time, arrived here to

The British schooner Time, arrived here to-day in five days from Nassau, reports that the lark Ovando arrived in distress at Nassau on the 3d December—filly-five days from Havre, with one hun-dred and forty-nine passengers, was burned on the 6th to the water's edge. All her cargo was not burned but was so damaged as to be almost valueless. The emi-grants sailed in the brig Peirazza, for Charleston, on the 15th inst. Three or four of them died at Nassau of cholers.

The British steamer Mountaineer, from Liverpool bound to St. John, N. B., in ballast, arrived in dis-trees at Nassau on the 5th, having been out 70 days in consequence of a derangement in her machinery. Cholera was abating in the Bahama Islands,

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852. The British schooner James, from Martinique, arrived here on Monday, fell in with the schooner Susan A. Anderson, of and from Staten Island for Ocracoke, leaky and abandened. Took her in tow, but left her sixty nulies East by South from Cape Henry, with but little water in her.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.
The schooner New-York, Goodsall, from New-York for Boston, was ashore on Spindle Rock, south end of Rose Island, near Newport, this morning. Damage not ascertained.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1852.
The Chair laid before the Senate a commu-

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department relative to the Classification of Clerks.

Mr. Rusk said the appointment of Mr. Atchion as President of the Senate made a vacancy in the Committee of Indian Affairs. He moved the Chair fill that vacancy.

Mosers. Hale and Summer presented petitions in favor of the passage of a bill giving further remedies to patentees. Also, petitions in favor of an adjustment of national difficulties by arbitration.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill to surrender to Obio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland Road in

Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland Road in said State. Referred. Mr. Borland reported, from the Committee

Mr. Borland reported, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Worth, that the House recede from its amendment. Concurred in. Mr. Borland introduced a bill explanatory of an appropriation for the removal of a raft in the Red River, which was taken up. It provides that a contract be made for keeping the navigation open and the removal of the raft, instead of simply removing the raft. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for the construction of a Railroad and branches and for establishing

tion of a Railroad and branches and for establishing postal arrangements between the Atlantic and Pacific, and for affording facilities for commerce and travel. He moved it be made the special order for the 10th of

Mr. Chase moved its reference.
Mr. Rusk urged the necessity of action on

Mr. MANGUM considered it of national importance, and there was no necessity for reference.

Mr. Bright was in favor of the reference.

Mr. Bright was in favor of the reference.

Mr. Gwis said it had already been reported
by three Committees, and there was no necessity for
reference.

Mr. Stockton was opposed to the whole
scheme from the beginning to the end. He had no idea
of the United States constructing such a Railroad. He
was for reference.

The debate was continued. The bill was laid
that the state of the control of the same

on the table, and a bill, reported last session on the same subject, taken up, and made the special order for 19th

January.

The Senate took up the bill granting further The Schnetzers, and after some debate it was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Felch reported back the House bill

granting to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company the right of way through the military reserva-tion at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and the same was

nsidered and passed. The Senate then took up the bill to change The Senate then took up the bill to change the mode of compensating Members of Congress. The bill repeals all laws on the subject from the 3d March next, and provides that from and after that day there shall be paid to each Senator and Representative in Congress a salary for his services of \$2,000 per annum, one half to be paid upon his attendance at the first session, and the other half at the end of the session; and he shall receive for traveling the mileage now allowed—the same, however, to be computed by an air line. The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall deduct from the said compensation at the end of the session \$10 for each day the member may have been absent from his seat, unless such absence was occasioned by his sickness or the sickness of his wife or children. Each Senator and Member shall state at the end of each session bow many days he hath so absented himself, and verify his statement on eath. Any Member refusing to furnish such statement, no payment shall be made to him.

Mr. Underwood explained and advocated Mr. BADGER said he would be in favor of al-

Mr. Badger said he would be in lavor of almost any proper measure to increase the pay of members, which was now altogether inadequate, but he was opposed to legislation on the subject at all, particularly in the manner proposed by the bill.

Mr. Adams was in lavor of proper regulations on the subject. He would prefer to fix the pay of members at \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\$ a day for the first four mouths, then \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\$ for the next two months, then \$4\$ for the seventh month, and nothing beyond seven months.

Mr. Underwood replied to Mr. Badger.

After further debate, Mr. BADGER moved that

After further debate, Mr. BABGER moved that the bill be indefinitely, postponed, which was agreed to Yeas 21, Nays 19, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Borland, Charlton, Yeas—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Borland, Charlton, Clarke Clemens, Dodge et Wiss, Dodge of Iowa, Gever, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Tenn, Mangum, Miller, Rusk, Shields, Scule, Spruance, Stockton, Upham, Weller, Rusk, Stelles, Seule, Spruance, Stockton, Upham, Weller, Rask, Sarre, Dixon, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Mason, Morris, Prait, Seward, Sumner, Toucey, Underwood, Wade and Walker.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolutions to refer the various parts of the President's Message to the appropriate companies were reported to the House with an amendment proposing to refer that part relating to harbors and rivers to the Committee on Commerce, thus taking the rivers from the Committee on Roads and Canals, as originally provided for in the series of resolutions submitted. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

children of the soldiers of the War of 1812, asking for

the same quantity of land.

Mr. Moore (Pa.) presented a memorial from the City and County of Philadelphia, saking a modification of the Bounty Land Act of 1850, so as to give all persons intended to be benefited thereby 160 acres of land.

All the above were referred to the Commitment

All the above were reserved a petition of tee on Public Lands.

Mr. Cable, (Ohio) presented a petition of cirizens of Carroll County, in that State, asking for the removal of the Seat of Government to some place nearer the center of the Union, and moved to refer it to a

Select Committee.
Mr. CLINGMAN said he wanted to debate it, nd this prevented further action at present on the sub

Mr. Haws presented a petition of C. Hanson, proposing the establishment of a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt, so as to make semi-monthly passages, and asking sid of Congress. Re-ferred to Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Elec-

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay John S. Littell pay
and mileage from the cammencement of the 31st Congress to Sept. II. 1850, while contesting the seat held by
John Robbins, of Pennsylvania. The resolution was
adopted, as also one to pay the per-diem and mileage to
Hendricks B. Wright, from the commencement of the
last session, to the 2d of July, while contesting the seat
of Fuller, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Davis, (Mass.) from the Committee on
Elections reported a resolution to pay John Taliaferro.

Elections reported a resolution to pay John Taliaferro, of Virginia, per-diem and mileage, while contesting a seat in 1811, and likewise in 1813. He was successful in the first case, but not in the last.

Mr. Davis said delicacy had heretofore prevented Mr. Talaferro from asking for the money. He is now living, at the age of 80, and being poor, wants what is honestly his due.

Mr. LETCHER wanted to know whether the

Antiquarian Committee had extended their inquiry to any other such cases.

Mr. Davis replied, he did not care whether there were a hundred thousand such cases, if they were honest.

Mr. LETCHER-I should like to know, if the

Mr. LETCHER—I should like to know, if the case was fair, why it was not paid long ago.

Mr. Davis responded, it would have been if presented at the time, but Taliaferre being then a gentleman of fortune, was prevented by scruples of delicacy from urging the claim.

Mr. Williams thought the long delay of payent made the claim more meritorious, and expressed e hope that Government would not plead the statute

limitations against an honorable man.

Mr. Pavis (Mass.) said it was but right to scrutinise such old claims, but here there was nothing left to conjecture. All the facts are on record. Mr. Letcher remarked he did not want to

ote blindfold on a claim which has been standing forty ars. The first part of the resolution, allowing for one case only, was agreed to—Yeas 97, Nays 52, and the latter part rejected, 57 to 74.

Adjourned.

The North Carolina Legislature has not yet chosen a U. S. Senator. On the last ballot, Dobbin (Dem.) lacked but one of election. General Saunders oted for him.

Governor Foote, of Mississippi, has ap pointed Hon. A. B. Dawson as Vice-Chancellor of the Southern District of the State, in place of Judge Smi

Hon. W. R. King, the Vice-President elect, was considered rather better on Tuesday even ing, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

PIERRE RODE .- We find in Dwight's (Boston) Journal of Music, and condense for The Tribune, a sketch of Pierre Rodé, whose name has on a sudden ecome familiar to our musical public by Mad. Sontag's adoption of one of his violin pieces as a vocal performance. Rodé was born at Bordeaux, of German parents, in February, 1774, early showed a fondness for the violin, received instructions from a provincial master, at the age of thirteen was sent to Paris, and became the favorite pupil of the celebrated Viotti. At the age of sixteen he made his first public appearance, playing a concerto of his master between the acts of an Italian opera, after which he was made principal second violin at the Theater Feydeau. In 1796 he made a tour through North Germany, playing in the principal cities and even before the King of Prussia. On his return by water to Eordeaux from Hamburg, he was cast away on the English coast, went to London, but did not make an impression there. In 1800 he returned to Paris, and was at once appointed solo violin in Napoleon's (then First Consul) private band. He afterward spent some years in St. Petersburg, and on reaching Paris again in 1808 it was found that he had, to some extent, lost his powers.

During another artist journey he visited Vienna in

1813, and became acquainted with Beethoven, who wrote a splendid violin Romanza for him. He subsequently spent some time in Berlin, whence he returned to Bordeaux, where he spent the rest of his life. He died in 1830, his death having been hastened by grief and mertification at finding, on a visit to Paris, that he was no longer the violinist which he had been.

Among the works which he published are four quartettes for stringed instruments-works which, in fact ment by the other members of the quartette. The air and variations of one of these (in G) was adopted as a vocal performance by Madame Catalani some forty years ago, and sung by her with the greatest applause. This is, we suppose, the same air and variations sung afterward by Mad. Soutag, Mad. Köster, Mad. Castellan and others, in the music lesson scene of Rossini's Bar-ber, and now again by Sontag, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, upon the stage of an American concert-room.

Where's Brodhend?

Easton, Pa., Monday, Dec. 21, 1852. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

According to your instructions, contained in your paper of to-day, I have noted the names of the 1-fry Senators who voted against Mr. Dixon as a right to a seat as Senator, but upon looking at the names of those who voted in the affirmative, I am led to exclaim where's Brodhead? Does echo answer where? Truly Yours.

The Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle eaches us usually on Tuesdays; of course any news for which it might be valuable to us has reached us two days before it, through the Boston papers. Please tochange that.

Philadelphia News Items.

Philadelphia News Items.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

Governor Bigler has pardoned Esher, who was convicted and sentenced some time since, of an unprovoked assault, at the polls, upon a citizen. The conduct of the Governor in this case, has elicited much indignation from the community. They think that a severe example should be made, to deter men from commuting crime; not a premium offered by Executive clemency. The Governor, doubtless, will regret his movement in this case.

There is a coolness about the following olice reports, from The Richmond (Va.) Republican, ruly refreshing. Query: liew many stripes make a holiday suit ?"

"holiday suit?"

DISCHARGED.—Jordan Goode, slave to Haxall & Bro., was cared on Sunday night for not having his pass indorsed. Yesterday the Mayor let him off, but for the next offense

Yesterday the Mayor let may be won't be catch it.

Touchen Lightly.—Isaac Allen, a gentleman of color, in the service of Mesers. Goode & Allen, received a portion in the service of Mesers. Goode at Allen, received a portion in the holiday suit yesterday, by order of the Mayor, for failed his holiday suit yesterday, by order of the Mayor, for failed to have his pass indursed and running from the watchmen.

Warming - Felix Harwood, slave to George Turner,
was caught by the watch when stealing wood, on Sunday
night last, and caged. The Court yesterday ordered that his
system should be heated by additional dressing. A striped
acket must have felt fine yesterday, as cold as the wind

iscket must have feit line yesterday, as con a sholowed.

Housen—Joe Shieway says he is a free negro, but as he Housen—Joe Shieway says he is a free negro, but as he is without a register to prove that fact, and no one feels disposed to take his word for it, the Mayor directed his delivery into the kind keeping of the old Commodere.

Big Name—Thornas Jefferson!—what a big name for a negro—was brought before the Mayor yesterday and ordered five stripes for firing pop-crackers in Caryst. on Saturday evening last.

All Right—George Waller, a tree negro, had no free papers when aircsted. Proved his freedom and missed the jug by a feel, advackly.

The Newark papers state that five farm

originally provided for in the series of resolutions submitted.

This amendment was voted on.

The House decided affirmatively—Yeas, \$4:

The Newark papers state that five farmers were swalled in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout with produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce, were assuited in the evening by shout the produce of the provide were they, and even the produce the produce the produce the provide the produce the provide the produce the provide the prov

A very serious outrage was committed in Saxowille, Framingham, Mass., not many days ago. Two persons, Deacon Stone and Mr. Carter, both of whom have, we believe, been active in ferreting out violators of the Liquor Law, were attacked by some persons or persons unknown. A stone was thrown into Mr. Carter's window, which would, if it had into him, have certously injured or killed him. The stone was thrown with great force, breaking an iron tes-kettle and making a visible impression in the brick fire-place. In the case of Deacon Stone, some one called at the door and inquired for him. He made his appearance, when a stone was thrown, atriking him in the chest and knocking him over. The stone glanced somewhat and thus probably saved his life.

[Life Boat.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

New-England Society.

The Forty-seventh Anniversary of the New-England Society in the City of New-York came off at the Tabernacle last evening. There was a large audience in attendance, well filling all parts of the building, and all present seemed much interested in the ex-ercises of the occasion. The programme of the proceedings contained, besides an oration by Rev. Dr. Adams, two of Handel's choruses, together with se-lections from the Oratorio of "Eleutheria" by G. H. Curtis. These various pieces were well rendered by the New-York Sacred Harmonic Society, assisted by several amatours who volunteered their services. Mr. G. F. Bristow acted as conductor, and Mr. G. H. Curtis presided at the organ. The exercises opened with

Handel's fine chorus in Samson—

"Then round about the starry throne
Of him who ever rules above;
Your heavenip guided soul shall climb,
And triumph over death, and thee, O Time."

Prayer was then offered up by Rev. Dr. Potts, after which a scene from "Elcutheria" was well given by Mr.

Nash:

"THE PILGRIMS AT FLYMOUTH.

"Open thy gates, O Morning Sun, and let thy light throw back, from this fair land afar, the darkling pall, where with the tyrants of the Eastern world would shadow all the earth."

"Open wide thy gates, and let the Star of Preedom dawn upon the wanderers who have sought light, and stand upon these shores in prayerful pause; the ocean waste behind, before them boundless wilds."

The following quartette from "Eleutheria" was very well rendered by Misses Brainerd and Honeywell and Mesers Colburn and Bell : Stormy oceans far divide them

From oppression's iron hand;
Crossed their Red Sea Heaven will guide them
Through their blooming promised land.
Brightly glowing to receive them,
Dawns the Star of Laberty,
And their hopes shall not deceive them,
Trust in God will make them free."

The President of the Society (Moses Grinnell, Esq.)

then introduced the orator of the evening, Rev. Dr Adams, of the Broome-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Elm-st. Dr. A. was received with applause, and open discourse with an inquiry as to the nature of the sympathy that had drawn such a number together as he saw present before him. It was something more than a filial regard for an honored ancestry—comething more than a fond attachment to the place of their nativity, though the memory of the happy homes and haunts of their childhood was bright beyond all Arca-dian scenery. Chiefly was it the honest conviction that the event they celebrated was immediately related to the general progress and happiness of the human race, that they came together. Mere provincial pride or patronymic pretension the source of their cele-brating the day, the sooner it was abandoned the better. If it were true that the small company that landed from the Mayflower, December 22, 1620, were a double link in the long drama of human history, if their faith, fortitude and success were destined to speak beyond themselves and their owntimes, to all generations and all lands, then was there no one man, wherever born, who had a greater or less degree of interest in the celebration than another; and so long as they studied the ways of Providence with a philosophical comprehension and a kindly heart, they would find cal comprehension and a kindly heart, they would find no place for arrogant pretension, but all place for ma-jestic humility, Christian purity, and boundless hope. Carlyle observed that "the best thing England ever did was Oliver Cromwell." With more smoothness of style, Southey remarked that there was no part of history in which it so well behooved an Englishman to be well versed as the age of Cromwell. Cromwell was New-England working upon British soil. [Applause.] Puritanism had two homes in histery—a trans-Atlantic and a cis-Atlantic. The stream of Puritanism was destined to be divided—a part running down in the regular channels of British history, and a part running, as it were, under the sea, and then making its appearance on our shores, with prodigious advantages in its favor. A noble thing was Puritanism in relation to the politics, the literature and the religion of the British isles. Great things had it accomplished there! But its greater de-velopment had been in a new world, and on a virgin soil, removed from those ancient associations which elsewhere had modified its form. Nor let us suppose fore, an active, living, pervading influence of vast power and force. The spread of its influence had not yet terminated — the long-continued streggle between We had still need to study the principles of our fathers for the genial spirit of Christian liberty was still in danger of encroachments from the old form of arro-gant pretension on the one hand, and on the other from the cold speculations of materialistic philosophy. It was well still to study the lessons which the dead, as it were, spoke to us from their graves, or as they themselves would say when alive, "When Christ is in danger of being crucified afresh between two thieves, it is well some of the saints dead should arise from their graves and come out and tell men to repent." A true and well written history of Puritanism was needed in the En-glish literature. He often wished that Milton had brought down his history of England to his own times—perhaps his poetic genius would be a hindrance rather than a Certain, at all events, we have presented

us in such a work, and by such an author, as accurate, life-like portraiture of the early struggles of the Puritans of England. If one sought an example of the ponderosity and solemnity of the English lan guage, let him read Lord Clarendon's "History of the Grest Rebellion." Did we desire specimens of foren-sic eloquence, we would find them in Hume. But no man would expect to find a history of Puritanism, its rise and progress in England, in the writings of either. As well might we imagine Juvenal writing upon the obligations of chastity — Congreve arranging church psalms, Byron discoursing upon morality, or Shelley upon theology; as well might we imagine all these imrobabilities as that Hume, the sceptic, or Clarendon, the aristocrat, would undertake to write the history of the Puritans. And the task of writing their history would indeed be a laborious and complicated one truly. In days of ease we often were liable to pass a fals judgment upon men who wrote, and thought, and acted with fire within them, and real fire around about them. on the want inem, and real brearound about them.

Open any book in the language, and by the style in which it was written we could tell to what period in history its author belonged. Look at the works of Milton, Harrington, Latimer, and we saw at once we were in a time of siege, with the red-hot shot flying about us in all directions. We could not describe the lives of the Puritans by indiscriminate censure or admiration; but we were only concerned to know, if, after making all needful abstractions, the good did not predominate in their characters—that was the great consideration with us. The real interest of history consisted in its relation to the best of all optimism-the pure law of Christianity. Religion was love-it was power, politics, everything, and every memory asso-Republics, the pattern of all well-governed States, the soul of justice, enterprise, freedom, commerce; and not more certain was it that the whole body of the sea was swayed by the attraction of the heavenly bodies, than that all the depths of society were yet to be governed by the patent laws of Christian sway. (Applause.) In view of the relation which Religion bore the event they were celebrating, he would say with great deliberation, that the history of modern tin was the history of a free Bible. He used the word

Bible, because by the invention of the art of printing that book was made, what the origanism of the Chur-

tion was not an ecclesiastical schism, but a great moral movement which sent the impress of life throughout all the channels of society. In 1802 the Royal Academy of France offered a valuable prize for the best answer to this question:—"What has been the influence of the Protestant reformation upon the

deferent European States, and the progress of literature!" The following ingenious, no less than truthful reply, was made: "Had an assembly of Savants met shortly after the reformation, and did they propound the same question, it would have been in this form— What permicious results followed to society from the

I to be previously, the visible symbol and expona of Christianity itself. The Protestant Reforms-

spread of that abominable schism? The manner in which the question is now asked furnishes the best answerte the enquiry." And so it was, for it showed how liberalizing an influence the principles of the reforma-tion must have wrought, seeing that such a question

We might well be struck with the fact that Columbus discovered the Ngw World about ten years after the birth of the great Reformer, whose principles were now so thoroughly spread throughout its wide domain. As the Island of Delos floated about, unfixed and unknown until she who was to be the mother of Diana and Apollo, needed an arylam, when at the command of Japiter, it rose to be the birth-place of genius of literature, and of freedom—so was this land enveloped in the mists of the occan, its rivers the while running silently to the sea, its harbors, and territory, awaiting for a future people—its existence all unknown until the anspicious moment arrives when the Almighty drew saids the veil, displaying a new home for man, the theater of a new act in history. [Applause.] Wise and well chosen were the words with which Shakspeare commenced the drama of Henry the Villith. birth of the great Reformer, whose principles were

new act in history. Appliance.) Whe and well chosen were the words with which Shakspeare commenced the drama of Henry the VIIIth.

"I come no more to make you laugh: things now That bear a weighty and a serious brow. Sad, high, and working, full of state and woe. Such no ide scenes as draw the eye to flow. We now present." [Prologue.]

In all history there was not a cycle more pregnant with interest than that commencing with the reign of Henry and extending down to the present day. It was given es a humorous description of the man—"that he was a creature with a will of his own, but longed to be Pepe." Henry afforded an illustration of the truth of the assertion: he set up Pope for himself. His Protestandsm amounted to nothing but independence of a foreign authority, Maintaining papal doynas, yet defying papal authority, Maintaining papal doynas, yet defying papal authority, he dragged Protestant and Papist alike to the one scaffold—the former for denying Transubstantiation, the latter forigot admitting his supremacy as head of the Church. Mythology informed us of an eagle purleining meat from the sacrificial altar of the gode, unmindful of the fire which was borne away to consume her nest. Henry was as that eagle—and the consuming fire was well fanned throughout the days of the Reformation until at last the nest of pride, and ignorance, and superstition, and produce, and ecclesia-tical assumption, was well nigh burned up entirely. But there was also in those times a new power at work—the circulation of the New Testament cotemporaneous with Henry's split with the Court of Rome. Henry at first favored the circulation of the Bible, but he discovered the mistake he had made and put Tyndal to desth for translating that little book; it was a small work certainly, but Henry found it to be a most dangerous enemy to his ecclesiastical pretensions. The speaker here aliguded cursorarily to the gradual increase of the circulation of the Bible during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, dwelling on the fact that hu tion, as Samson of old once drank from a miraculous stream, forgetting that it flowed from the jaw-bone of an ass. [Laughter.] Independent of the marked influence of the circulation of the Bible upon the age of the Puritans, we traced its effects not only in the fervid zeal and piety of a Baxter and a Bunyan, but in the large observation and serious truthfulness of Shakspere. And when Milton wrote his immortal poems it was as if religion marching from the condict, had reached her royal throne and put the diadem upon her own head, amid a seven-fold chorus of hallelujahs and syamphonies. That book came over in the Maydower, it now had a home in every cabin in the wilderness; it was carried in the knapsacks of the soldiers of the Revolution; and when the American Republic was founded, George Washington laid his honest hand upon it and took the oath of office; and so grounded were the people in their knowledge of its truths, that the idea of an each taken upon it being falsified by acoup data never once entered their minds. [Appiause.] But what was it the Puritans claimed in those days! They simply claimed the right to possess and interpret the Word of God for themselves. There the real controversy began: they demanded the right to private judgment, the very soul of freedom. What was the right of private judgment! Macaulay said, "We concede it not to be this, that opposite opinions may be true, or that truth and falschood are equally good, but it is this, that he written Word of God is the only authority appertaining to rehigion, and to every man belongs the right of reading and interpreting this for himself, and may not be restricted." [Applause.] The first claim of the Puritans was a blow struck for human rights and liberty. In discovering his religion man discovered his humanity, while the greatness of his nature was the evidence of the justice of his rights. Thus we found Puritanism the especial advocate of complete liberty, for from the beginning it stood pledged against every act of either expectal and conten navigators. We are a refuge for all nations, and we hear
the oratorical longue of the German among us as well
as the refined one of the French; but all are destined to
be conquered by our own tongue, which is the only
one in which a freeman can express his honest
convictions. Without self regulation, however, there can
be no true liberty; and though man should not so individualise himself as to leave the advocacy of religious
sentiments or political reforms to others, and thus often
let the worst men rise to high stations, he should be
always able to depend on himself. He should Judgo
particularly of the law of God, for although the statute
hooks alone of any nation would make a large library,
yet we see in what a small compass the law of God is
contained. When this is correfully considered then will
all ferceity cease, and truly will be carried out the principles of our Pilgrim Fathers.

On an occasion like the present, when a great light has
departed from among us, and when we have not the while the greatness of his nature was the evidence of the justice of his rights. Thus we found Puritanism the especial advocate of complete liberty, for from the beginning it stood pledged against every act of either religious or political oppression. The speaker then alluded to the objection often urged against the Puritans as to some peculiarities of their dross. He considered the objection but a frivolous one. It was not to be expected that the Puritans would adopt the costumes, &c. which had always been associated with the ceremonies and principles to which they were so violently but rationally opposed. It was said to be a peculiarity (observed Dr. A.) of the New-England people, that they had a babit of asking questions. But that habit was not born of discourteous parentage; there kay under it a great and potent principle—the root of our history. A few centuries ago the dislecties of Aristotle reigned supreme in every European seat of learning; but Bacon commenced to ask questions, and finally, by the result of his inquiry, supplanted the Aristotleian by the inductive system of moral philosophy. The Puritars were great questioners—they claimed the right of private judgment, and asked why Protestants demanded it for themselves and deny it to others—The pecule asked upon what sutherity kinas oppressed

right of private judgment, and asked why Protestants demanded it for themselves and deny it to others—The people asked upon what authority kings oppressed their subjects? they asked, and Charles and his throne venished, and a Republic rose to its place. So with our own revolution. Doubtless from immoderate indulgence in the habit of asking questions, it often degenerates into an impertment frivolity. Still, however, there was no doubt whatever but that sober investigation was the narrot of all freedom. the parent of all freedom.

It was a mistake to suppose that great equanimity could It was a mistake to suppose that great equanimity could be preserved in such a case by those engaged in the contest where freedom was contending against tyrainy. Polemics were pushed to extremes by both parties, and when one motive body was driven furiously against snother, the rebound would be as strong as the collision. Push forth a pendulum to the atmost space its fastenings will permit it to go, and it will spring back again and oscillate for a length of time before it settles in repose. We may laugh now at the ridiculous fancy our Puritan fathers had of giving long scripture names to their children, and at their appending whole varses out of the Bible by way of a particular designation, and consider that they might have been curtailed with propriety or detriment to euphony; but then we cannot know or appreciate these feelings. It but proves their determination to restet the tyrainny which, contrary to their judgment, would force names and formulas upon them. It their opponents chose to be called and have their children designated by names taken from heathen mythology and the classic authors, is there any reason that our Puritan fathers should not seek to designate the beings they loved by names taken from the book they loved and venerated? If their lascivious, bacchanalian and reprobate antagonists chose to frequent on the Sabbath the been garden and the theater, why not excuse them for seeking the Church and the Conventicle, and if, with faces grave and melencholy, and faces dragged out to their utmost extension, it is yet merely the exponent of antagonistic opinions choly, and faces dragged out to their utmost extension, is yet merely the exponent of antagonistic opinions d doctrines. It was a war of violently opposing par it is yet merely the exponent of antagonistic opinions and doctrines. It was a war of violently opposing parties acting with immense forces, and the one striving against the other with all its might, and determined to exchew all practices commended and all ordinances revered by persons they abhorred. It was this feeling which made them cast away the cross, the beautiful symbol of the redemption of man, and displace it from their Churches, and put up in its stead a base weather cock. You will say that this was going too far and destroying all toleration, but you should go back to the time the strife was maintained, be engaged in the heat of the battle and participate in the noise of the war, and listen to the clash of centending arms, before you would be able to judge of the sacrifices then made. It was giving up the clothing to preserve the body, and the decorations of religion to preserve the religion itself. It was Abraham offering up his sorn in obedience to the command of God, or Jeptha sacrificing his own daughter in infilliment of his yow.

This principle of opposition in our nature that dictated

his sen in obedience to the command of God, or Jeptha sacrificing his own daughter in fulfillment of his yow. This principle of opposition in our nature that dictated the giving up of the celebration of Christmas time, so intimately interwoven with our future hopes, because they would not participate in the garlanded Christmas mass. For this reason have they cut of all saints, because of the veneration puld them, though some of those sainted personages, Heaven knows, poseesed very dubious claims to the honors awarded them. Yet in their desire to cut off all similarity of practice, they denied honor to all men, to the chosen disciple who leaned on the bosom of our Savior and drank inspiration and holiness from his breath. This, too, caused them to give up all ceremonics over the dead, because before too much stress had been accorded to such practices, and not that they did not reverence the departed. It was not till 1685 that any ceremonics were awarded to the dead, or public service performed over them; and the first that this before was paid to in Massachusetts was to Rev. William Adams, and which at the time drew forth much comment sed remark, and some censure. If there is any impropriety in this nakedness of religion, it is the times in which it occurred that produced it, not arising from immodestry, but forced by necessity—the nakedness of the athlete when stepping into the arena and wrestling for life. This struggle for life caused them to cling annid scorn and eppression to that book they so loved, revered and honored, and it would not be wonderful even if they did so regulate. The necessity of circumstances forces on men many thirsy intolerable at other periods, and men full into mistakes for wiffen no human pilipeophy can account. I am very much mistake in my estimate of human nature lithis be not so. When King James ordained that all thould play, and dance, and sing according to law, was it not consonant to all their course of conduct

that they should resolve to be serious and grave, and for myself, I do not think a mere gravity more ir knome or intolerable than to be joyful by command. The liberty they sought was freedom and not licentiousness—not the loose dancing step of the harlot, but the sedate and chaste carriage of the virgin, and the graceful gravity and seriousness of the Christian maden. The Purians sought for freedom and burst their chains, like him who broke the bonds of the Philistines, and by abstemiousness, and austerity, and self-durine, preserved what they had acquired. There is no liberty can be rational that is not preserved by self-control. The comet governed by centrifugal force, would run into infaitie space; but when corrected by centripedal force it moves regularly in its orbit and around in its regular course. The consequence of this principle of self-government is that, while all progress in Europe is a resistence to the laws and authority, and a desire to overturn and destroy, here to preserve and if moves regularly in its orbit and around in its regular course. The consequence of this principle of self-government is that, while all progress in Europe is a resistence to the laws and authority, and a desire to overturn and destroy, here to preserve and strengthen. I lake the demoniac in the New Testament, the Reformer of Europe—be tears his clothes—breaks his chains, while roving amid the tombs of the dead; but here he is spreading life and diffusing happiness. We cannot too highly estimate the sacriboes our pligrim fathers made for their principles. The soldier, whee he sits on horse directing the hattle or mixing in the fight, has hiscountry's flag before him, is excited by martial music, knows that a grateful country will appreciate his herotom, and raise trophics to his memory, while they persevered mid contempt, danger, suffering and obscurity. If they could but have a glimpse of the fruit their sufferings have produced, the prospect would have consoled them; but it is the providence of God that he withholds from his creatures the necessary consequences of their nets. Wherever the wilderness is invaled and the forest cut down, there a rises churches, school-houses; cities and towns are laid out and trade and commerce flourish. When our ancestors ded from the tyranny of the Tudors and the Staurts, they could not have believed that they were laying the foundation of so might a people—mightier than any on the earth—and about grying life to a people whose history would be so great. Of this history we may well be proud, nor need we be ashamed of our origin, for though it has pleased some to ridicule and underrate us—we boast a consanguisity tothe nobles in the Ruish less—and the blood of the Dane, the Norman, and all who were mixed with the State, and they would aboved to redict the words of the Jester of Henry the Eighth, when his less—and the blood of in the State, and they would do well to recollect the words of the Jester of Henry the Eighth, when his Roins was glorifying himself on the hold of region

On an occasion like the present, when a great light has deported from among us, and when we have not the glory of wedding robes to grace our ceremony, but must put on the cypress as our mearning robe, it may not be unmeet to say a word of one who was an ornament to the nation. Others have spoken of him as a legislator, as a jurist, as a patriot, but I will speak of him as one imbued with the principles of our Pigrim Fathers. It was to the early education he received in his father's home in Massachusetts that we are indested for the honor his career has conferred on our country. He sleeps now within sight of those by whose principles he was actuated during life, and the cottage, the globe, the church in his native home, all tell of his greatness; and if I could find any one derelict to the great principles of beniel Webster, and if such a man could not be reformed, there would be no hope for him.

The meeting concluded with singing and a prayer, as it began.

A lecture on this subject was delivered at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, by Rev. Dr. Wise, of Albany. It was delivered before the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association—it being the second one be-fore that Society. Quite a large audience of ladius and time for the opening of the lecture when the lecturer arrived at the room. He was introduced to the suffience by Mr. Seligman, with appropriate remarks. Having expressed his introductory sentiments, in which he thanked the Society for making him an honorary mem-ber, and for inviting him to deliver the address, he announced his theme for the occasion to be "The Pro gress of Civilization." He commented upon the condition of the world in its religious, political and scientific aspects in the times when Rome flourished. The lib-erty which history speaks of as existing in Rome, Greece, Carthage, and other nations of that age, was not a general and enlightened Freedom. It extended to but few individuals. The slavery which abounded in a tew individuals. The stavery which abounded in those times in those Republics was noticed by the lecturer. Those Republics were a paradise to a select few only, and those were the aristocrats. But those Republics fell, and their rulers and aristocracy were crushed in the fell. The ground-work of Freedom survived—the materials remained—society was somewhat reformed, and the Progress then made now stands. The barbarian rushed in and destroyed the equilibrium. In the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries there was a continued struggle between Power and Civilization, and in the 19th century we are enjoying the fruits of the victory of Civilization. The subject should be divided into Political, Scientific and Religious progress. Liberty is an unnate principle of human nature. Man has always been the same, but Liberty has not been the same as it now is. Despotism is the opponent of Liberty, an imposition, an unnatural check upon the free qualities of men. Despotism must be imposed and guarded. Popes, Nobles and Kings have been the classes of agents of Despotism. The lecturer proceeded to direct attention to these three classes of men. He first spoke of the Pope as at one time the absolute Governor of Europe. All through Europe were scattered the priests, who were the servants and spice of the Pope, and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of the Pope, and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of the Pope, and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of the Pope, and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of demagogues of the Pope in the cashers, leaders, and demagogues of demagogues of the Pope and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of demagogues of the Pope in the cashers, leaders, and demagogues of the Pope and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of demagogues of the Pope in the cashers, leaders, and demagogues of demagogues of demagogues of the Pope and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of demagogues of the Pope and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of the Pope and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of the those times in those Republics was noticed by the lecat one time the absolute Governor of Europe. All through Europe were scattered the priests, who were the servants and spics of the Pope, and the teachers, leaders, and demagogues of the Pope. They inculcated superstition and instituted pomp and ceremony in the church, that they might control the people thereby. They as sumed the pregative of government and impressed upon their people that Heaven and Hell opened their gates at their bidding. By these and other means they maintained their sway. Each priest was dependent upon the Pope, who could cenier on him honor and wealth, or could visit him with pain, disgrace, poverty and death. And the Pope had other agents. Convents there were inhabited by priests of a different order, and these were the only schools of those times in which were collected all the learning that had escaved the ravages of the barbarians. Whoever would learn must go under the tuition of priests for years, and be taught all the tenets of the Fath, and aid in carrying out the policy of the Pope. The lecturer also spoke of the Inquisition as a means of terror to all subjects of the Pope, and thousands were punished and suffered death there by means which Hell alone could invent. All were obliged to persecute those upon whom the ban of the Church fell. The priests everywhere carried out the schemes of the Pope, collected money, &c. But the huge system could not protect their, nor stop the pragress of civilization. Heretics were siain by thousands, and from their blood and skulls other thousands sprung up. They expelled this spirit of despotism from the theater of philosophy. No Authority, was the ractio of thought, and it conquered.

The genius of Religion arcse with her hands bound by chains, and said "Am I not the daughter of Heaven? Why have ye made me a handmaiden bound?" She sew her younger sister Philosophy triumphant with the motto no authority, and her disciples arose and prepared for battle under the banner of no authority, Her champions grew strong; and, although many fell, the Reformat

ceeded to notice them as they existed—controlling seris, copponents of a regular government, founders of the seudal system, enemies of progress and servants of the Pope. The condition of the seris of that day was remarked upon. The propole had no property. Two things operated to dethrone that system of lordly control.

They were Commerce and Art. Commerce was

They were Commerce and Art. Commerce was left to the Israelites, who istited the Oriental nations, and with their commerce brought science also. The property of Jewish merchants excited the serfs, and some of them became merchants. Cities sprung up, and the means of a revolution were at hand. Music and paining followed, and Art sided in bringing liberty. The outbreak is Bohemia, and the succeeding war of thirty years, and the French Revolution, with its overthrow of European nobility and papal power; also the commetion of 1848 in Europe, were spoken of at some extent, and were characterized as the word of Progress.

The discovery of America was another progressive event in the order of Froridence. It became a place of refuge for men of Liberty, beyond the reach of depoties. The American Revolution was another event in the coder of Froridence. It became a place of refuge for men of Liberty, beyond the reach of depoties. The American Revolution was another event in the course of Frogress, and our Republic throws a mighty weight into the scale of nations. The failure of the Revolution in 1848 in Europe was ascribed to the weakness of the Republican leaders, rather than to the strength of monarchy. In soveral countries in Europe the will of the people is a check upon the will of monarchs. The lecturer believed that a crisis in the political affairs of Europe is at hand, and before the nineteenth century is past, he believed that monarchical power Progress—to march on to a final and complete victory.

The President of the Society, Mr. Lewis Bruckman, then made some remarks, and the audience was dismissed with thanks for their attendance.

missed with thanks for their attendance.

Tendency, the Obligation, and the Des

BY MICHAEL DORENY, ESQ.

The first of a course of lectures before the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was delivered in Metropolitan Itali last evening, before a small audience (for that house) by Micharl Dollrny, Esq. The subject of his discourse embraced a wide range of re-mark, and occupied two hours in the delivery. Of

is conferred by the people, and the people alone; and where the people have the right to resume that authority. I know that in every government in Europe, as well as America, there is always the shadow, at least, of Democracy. The Constitution of England has for its asse the principle of Democracy, for it says that no man shall be taxed except by his own consent. That is a part of the Constitution. The people may be told that they have the power to refuse to pay the taxes and imposts except with their own consent, but the ballifarenter their houses and switsfy the principle of the British Constitution. Often in France, at this very moment, that mockery of Empire—that graceless show to the sara and eyes of mankind—even that mockery of Empire has sought to be based upon the popular will, and to be held up to the world as if it emenated by the unbiassed vote of the people of France! It is no matter that that is a fraud; it is no matter that the men who affected to give away their own liberties, stamped upon their own names the character of incompetence; because, before they gave away what belongs to France, to one man, they must come to the conclusion that the French people themselves are not fit to rule themselves. And who are they who give away the country but the very men who say "they are not fit to govern themselves!" But Democracy, really to exist, must retain the power of withdrawing authority as well as giving it. In that sense, it is only in a Republic that Democracy can exist; for it is no Democracy where the people give authority for life, Elect a King or a Judge for life, and the vitality and activity of Democracy can only exist truly in a Republic, still a Republic may exist without true Democracy. This is a charge daily made, to which I must, to a great extent, ascent. There may be tyranny in Democracy itself. Tyranny is a check upon public opinion.

After speaking at some length of this principle of De-

there may be tyranny in Democracy itself. Tyranny is a check upon public opinion.

After speaking at some length of this principle of Democracy as it exists among men, the lecturer said that it was a remark of Montesquieu, speaking of education, that in all despotism it is tear; the principle of education in monarchies is honor; and the principle of education in Republics is virtue. Montesquieu, let me tell you, was no regulation; on the contrary, he wrote to check the spirit of republicanism, to pamper the pride and passions of those whom he served; but he pays this homage to Democracy, and sees the principle that comes from God and that is enhanced the mere because in his time virtue meant valor as well as goodness.

Passing on, the lecturer spoke of the progress of Democracy, alluding to the

principle that comes from God and that is enhanced the more because in his time virtue meant valor as well as goodness.

Passing on, the lecturer spoke of the progress of Democracy itaking a wide suryey of history, alluding to the early kingdems of Persia, Esypt, Rome, and Greece, and traced the development of Democracy therein. He spoke of the various wars and fonds between Athens and Sparts, wherein brothers imbrued their hands in brother's blood, and the final devolation of those great kingdoms. He spoke of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire—the different forms of government under which her people flourished or suffered—the three great rivals, Casar, Fautas and Pompey—and the final downfall of the empire. But civil liberty and republicanism did not at once leave the earth. It survived from age to age. At last a new era arose. Darkness began to down into light; and a great instrainent in effecting this change was the Church. There, remarked the lecturer, Democracy has taken root, and grown up and spread far and wide. I am not unaware that this may be dangerous ground. Perhaps it is. If it be, I do not wish to shrink from any responsibility. (Applemen, I meet that danger boldly and frankly. I am a Roman Carholic—a member of that Church of which I speak. (Applause.) The Catholic religion is, to me, a tradition, a sentiment, and a conviction. It has been said of late, and in certain fashionable quarters, that the Roman Catholic religion is, to me, a tradition, a sentiment, and a conviction. It has been said of late, and in certain fashionable quarters, that the Roman Catholic religion is, to me, a tradition, a sentiment, and a conviction is, to me, a tradition, a sentiment, and a conviction. It has been said of late, and in certain fashionable quarters, that the Roman Catholic respect, but with great firmness. I deny that proposition sloo. (Applause.) I believe that a Republic and course with with Catholicity. I believe, and with equal can dourish with Catholicity. I believe, and with equal can dourish with C